

JORDAN TIMES

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Bourguiba advises PLO

NIS, Oct. 26 (R). — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said today that Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat should appeal to the United Nations for implementation of the 1947 resolution calling for partition of Palestine into two independent Jewish and Arab states.

In a message to the national assembly from Amsterdam, where he is undergoing medical treatment, the president said: "If I were Arafat... I would fly to the United Nations and from there I would make a speech in which I would appeal to mankind's conscience."

Volume 1, Number 306

UNESCO meet opens

NAIROBI, Oct. 26 (AFP). — The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation's 19th General Conference opened here today. The opening ceremony was presided over by Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta who is looked on as the "father" of independent Africa and one of its most influential elder statesmen.

Accompanying him was UNESCO's Secretary General Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal who in his opening address referred to "this ancient land of Africa, probable birthplace of the human race."



THE SUMMIT — H.M. King Hussein, pictured at the Arab summit on Tuesday, leads the Jordanian delegation that includes (behind him) Premier Badran and Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sharif Sharaf, (behind them) Minister of Court Amer Khammash (right) and an official Palace official. (JNA photo).

King Hussein continues consultations in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein today began a series of meetings and discussions here with a number of Arab leaders.

The talks revolved around bilateral relations, the future of the Arab League, and the need to bolster Arab solidarity.

The King stressed the need for unified Arab action so that the summit conference should be a turning point in Arab relations and the future of Arab action.

The King referred to the current Arab situation, conditions in occupied Arab territories and the consequences for the Arabs of the occupied territories should present Arab disputes continue.

King Hussein met once more with the Secretary General of Arab League, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, and later received the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem.

The King then called on King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. The leaders reviewed the Riyadh resolutions, aspects of the present situation and the Lebanese crisis.

The King later received the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Ad Al Thani, and conferred for one hour with the Sudanese President, Mr. Jaafar Nimeiri.

Afterwards King Hussein received the representative of Sultan of Oman.

He also met with Syrian President Hafez Assad and President of Rube' Al of South Yemen.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mudar Badran, and Chief of the Royal Palace, Sharif Sharaf, attended all these meetings.

King Hussein had earlier called on the heads of state at a session of the Arab summit conference to adopt the Riyadh resolutions, which he described as a positive turning point in the Arab crisis aimed at ceasing bloodshed in Lebanon and protecting the Palestine cause.

Cairo summit reaffirms Riyadh decisions

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (R). — The Eighth Arab Summit ended tonight with a general pledge to provide "necessary guarantees" to end the 18-month-old conflict in Lebanon. A conference declaration also stressed the need to strengthen the existing Arab security force in Lebanon and turn it into a deterrent force under the personal command of Lebanon's President Elias Sarkis.

The statement, read out to newsmen by Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad, did not pronounce on who would take part or finance the enlarged peace-keeping force, the cornerstone of last week's accord on ending the war reached at the Saudi capital Riyadh.

But later, Mr. Riad disclosed that seven countries—Syria, North Yemen, South Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Libya — plus the Palestinians had agreed to contribute towards the security force.

He said any country had the right to ask to join the list but the final decision on who would participate was up to Mr. Sarkis.

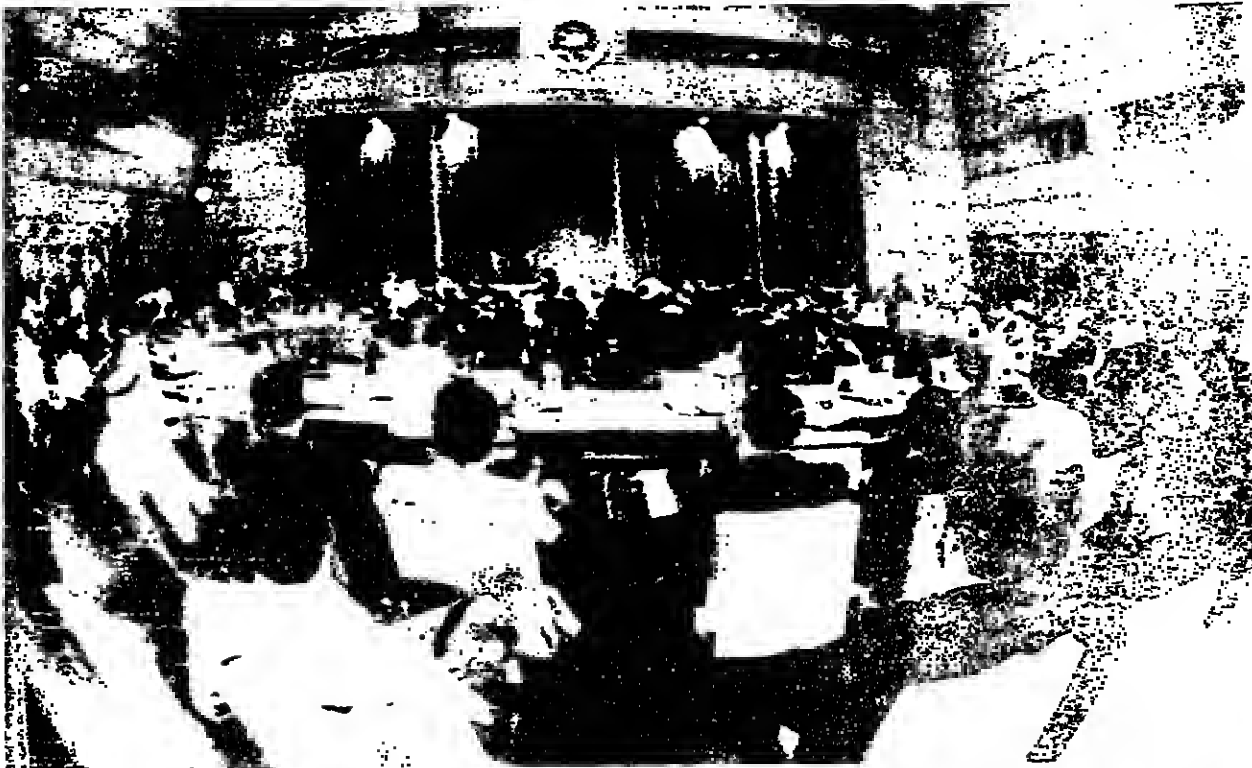
"All Arab heads of state realise that they have no magic wand to stop immediately the troubles," he warned.

He did not give the numbers of troops offered by each country. During the summit conference the Palestinians demanded that the Syrians should not provide more than 30 per cent of the force.

Earlier a senior Arab League military official had said the force would be of 30,000 men, as proposed by the Riyadh agreement, and its composition would be coordinated by Mr. Riad in consultation with Arab countries.

The declaration was made at the end of two days of intensive and sometimes stormy diplomacy among the Arab kings and presidents and their deputies.

The statement said Arab leaders reaffirmed they would "work towards offering the necessary guarantees to confirm the ceasefire ending all forms of fighting in Lebanon and the return to normal life."



CAIRO SUMMIT — This is a general view of the Arab summit conference currently taking place at Arab League headquarters in Cairo. (AP wirephoto).

Beirut daily reports

Syria to supply Palestinians in south Lebanon

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (AFP). — Syria has agreed to set up supply lines to the Palestinian resistance in the Arqoub region of south Lebanon it was reported here today. The Arqoub, bordering on Israel, lies on the western slopes of Mount Hermon and was the main base for Palestinian guerrilla action before the Lebanese civil war. Lebanese Interior Minister Camille Chamoun has said meanwhile that he opposed the entry of Arab peace-keeping forces into areas held by his rightwing Christian forces.

The rightwing Voice of Lebanon radio reported that rightist military commanders decided last night to set up their own "deterrent" forces to police Christian-held areas. These would include zones west of the Arqoub, a pocket of land west of Mount Hermon where Palestinian guerrillas have been isolated from their allies by recent Christian offensives, reportedly with the logistic support of the Israeli army.

According to the newspaper Al Anwar, which is close to the Syrian government, the meeting in Damascus last Sunday between Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee, and President Hafez Assad of Syria resulted in the creation of "Palestinian-Syrian military committees aimed at ensuring Palestinian-Syrian co-operation to prevent Israeli infiltration into south Lebanon."

These committees would also have the task of "reopening" supply lines to Palestinian forces present in the Arqoub through the western Bekka, the newspaper said.

It added that the Syrian move would guarantee freedom of action by the resistance and prevent the sabotage of the 1969 Cairo agreement in addition to the basis for the Lebanese-Palestinian understanding aimed at putting an end to the war.

Al Anwar went on to say that, in addition to the supply lines provided for in the Cairo agreement, the Palestinian-Syrian military committees would also set up new lines passing through the western and central sectors of south Lebanon.

The Bekka province in central Lebanon and the Jezzine region about 40 km south of the capital and 20 km east of Saïda, are under Syrian control.

"This Syrian initiative is a result of Damascus's opposition to any encirclement of the Arqoub aimed at suppressing an essential clause from the Cairo agreement as a prelude to cancelling the agreement", the newspaper declared.

It said Syrian troop movements and concentrations were observed yesterday in the western Bekka and at the approaches to Mount Hermon.

Mr. Chamoun refused to say today whether other Christian rightist leaders shared his opposition to the entry of the Arab "green-helmet force" to Christian-held zones.

But the daily Al Nahar reported that the rightwing Military Command Council which last night decided to set up "deterrent units" in those areas was willing, given certain unspecified restrictions, to share truce supervision duties with the Arab contingent.

The five-day-old ceasefire was reported holding in about 90 per cent of Lebanon today.

Clashes continued however along parts of the confrontation line dividing Beirut.

Sniper and machinegun fire echoed through the deserted streets near the front line between the leftist-held district of Shiyah and neighbouring Ain Al Rummaneh, one of the most fiercely contested combat zones through the 18-month civil war. The overall death toll is now approaching 45,000.

He told journalists he was reacting to reports that some Arab leaders were prepared to withdraw support from Mr. Yasser Arafat as head of the PLO.

In another development, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, militant leader of the Kiryat Arba Jewish settlement, was today formally charged in the military court here. No date was set for his trial.

He was accused of insulting military authorities, disturbing the public peace, contravening an order to stay out of Hebron and refusing to accept a detention order.

In Jerusalem, a group of Orthodox Jews has appealed for Un-

Continued on page 6

One week to go before voting

Ford sharpens his attack on Carter

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Oct. 26 (R). — President Ford today sharpened his attack on Democratic challenger Jimmy Carter, accusing him of making foreign policy statements that invited conflict and aggression.

His tough attack, with only a week to go to the presidential election, Mr. Ford accused his opponent of advancing a policy that was a strong flavour of isolationism and was potentially dangerous.

Mr. Ford said if the Carter doctrine was put into practice "there is a significant risk that it could lead to major international crises."

Mr. Ford accused Mr. Carter of losing cutting U.S. commitments abroad and reducing defence spending. He said the Democrat proposed withdrawing troops from South Korea, undermining the European countries with strong communist oppositions, upsetting the balance in the Middle East and conceding Yugoslavia to Russians.

Mr. Ford said the United States had been many misjudgments and been heavy-handed at times the record of achievement far exceeded that of failure.

Mr. Carter wanted Americans to follow him from the White House he could make fundamental changes in foreign policy and venture into the unknown with a strategy that was untested and potentially dangerous, he added.

The president accused Mr. Carter of advocating policies that would be hostile to Arab countries, drive them into the arms of the Soviets and harm Israel.

Mr. Ford took issue with Mr. Carter over statements that he would treat another Arab oil embargo as an act of economic warfare and that he would not intervene if the Soviet Union moved into Yugoslavia after the death of President Tito.

"Statements of this kind..."

instead of serving the cause of peace, invite conflict," Mr. Ford said. "They invite aggression rather than deter it."

He added in reference to Yugoslavia: "I have to assume that this statement simply reflects inexperience."

In using the word "inexperience" Mr. Ford was underlining his appeal to Americans that it would be dangerous for them to reject him after more than two years in the White House and elect as their new president a man whose highest public office has been that of Governor of Georgia.

Mr. Carter responded immediately with a speech from the steps of the state capitol at Columbia, South Carolina, in which he said there was practically no likelihood the Soviet Union would invade Yugoslavia once President Tito left the scene.

"There has been too much bluff and bluster by the United States in such situations in the past," Mr. Carter said.

"The time for bluffing other nations by claiming we are going to send in troops is past."

On the public opinion poll front, university-educated voters have switched their support from Mr. Carter to President Ford, a poll showed today.

In July, the Louis Harris Poll showed 62 per cent in favour of Mr. Carter as their presidential choice, as opposed to 33 per cent for Mr. Ford. In the latest poll, 51 per cent were for Mr. Ford and 38 per cent for Mr. Carter.

Thus the 29 point advantage which Mr. Carter held has turned into a 13 point deficit.

The latest poll, in which 1,503 persons were sampled, also showed:

— 57 per cent thought Mr. Carter avoided problems, against 32 per cent who didn't.

— 53 per cent thought Mr. Carter's hands were tied by the Democratic Party's establishment, against 27 per cent.

— 56 per cent had an uncomfortable feeling about Mr. Carter's true character, as opposed to 35 per cent.

— 46 per cent preferred to put their trust in Mr. Ford, against 28 per cent.

[Continued on page 6]

Britain accused of aiming at "bogus settlement" in Rhodesia



TALKS OVER COCKTAILS — Mr. Ivor Richard (left), British representative to the U.N., and chairman of the upcoming Rhodesian conference, invited Reverend Ndababingi Sithole (centre) and Bishop Abel Muzorewa (extreme right in background) Monday evening for a cocktail in the Beau Rivage hotel in Geneva. (AP wirephoto).

GENEVA, Oct. 26 (AFP). — Prime Minister Ian Smith's white delegation and the rival African nationalist groups here for Thursday's opening of the Geneva conference on the future of Rhodesia are agreed on one thing anyway — that Britain ought to pay all their expenses.

It is already costing the British government around \$12,000 a day to keep the five delegations, representing Mr. Smith's ruling Rhodesian Front Party, the "patriotic front" grouping Mr. Joshua Nkomo's and Mr. Robert Mugabe's supporters and the delegations headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Reverend Ndababingi Sithole in hotel accommodation.

But the visitors from Africa want to have their air fares and hire car expenses paid as well.

The British government, in the depths of an economic crisis, has said it will pay full expenses for nine members of each delegation, and does not want to know about the others. There are already something like 200 delegates here and more are expected.

Hebron mayor decides against trip to U.N.

HEBRON, Occupied West Bank, Oct. 26 (R). — The mayor of Hebron said today he will reject an invitation by Arab representatives at the United Nations to visit New York to describe recent events in Hebron.

Moslems in Hebron have said the Quran was desecrated there by Jews and Jews said Moslem youths destroyed Torah scrolls. Hebron was under curfew for 16 days.

Israeli Defence Minister Shimon Peres said recently police were completing investigations against some 90 Arabs and four Jews following the disturbances at the Ibrahim Haram.

Mayor Fahd Qawasmî told Reuters that town notables had decided his appearance in New York would probably be counter-productive.

The mayor of the West Bank town of Ramallah, Mr. Karim Khalaf, today published an open letter in Arabic newspapers in East Jerusalem asking the heads of the Arab states not to abandon the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

He told journalists he was reacting to reports that some Arab leaders were prepared to withdraw support from Mr. Yasser Arafat as head of the PLO.

In another development, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, militant leader of the Kiryat Arba Jewish settlement, was today formally charged in the military court here. No date was set for his trial.

He was accused of insulting military authorities, disturbing the public peace, contravening an order to stay out of Hebron and refusing to accept a detention order.

In Jerusalem, a group of Orthodox Jews has appealed for Un-

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A consignment of Yamaha pianos and organs is available for a limited time only to residents entitled customs free purchases.

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Ideas from a different continent

M. François Mitterand, noted orator, leader of the alliance of French leftists and a man who might one day become the president of France arrives in Israel today at the head of a French Socialist delegation.

M. Mitterand is a long-time friend of Israel. He is also a man who is not unfamiliar with the attitudes of the opposing sides in the Middle East conflict. This is his second visit to Israel in five years and he also had an opportunity to exchange views personally with President Sadat in 1974. That is not to say, however, that M. Mitterand understands both sides equally well or appreciates the realities of the Arab-Israeli conflict. One is left with the distinct impression, in fact, that M. Mitterand only understands what he wants to understand.

This is not too surprising, as French socialists in general consider themselves friends of Israel. No less a figure than Jean-Paul Sartre visited Tel Aviv just prior to the outbreak of the 1967 war and came out with a strong denunciation of "Israel's neighbours", branding them as fascist dictatorial states. To give him credit, right after the war he denounced Israel as well; but then Sartre is hardly an orthodox representative of his fellow leftist countrymen.

The same French socialists who champion just causes throughout the world make an exception of the Palestinian cause. In a highly intellectualised movement, this is rather surprising. It is not easy to divine the motives. Rancour over the Algerian war of independence might have something to do with it. After all, it was a Socialist French Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, who ordered the French landing in Suez, partly in retribution for Nasser's support for Algerian independence. Then again, perhaps the Arabs are too conservative and too underdeveloped for their taste. In cases where there has been sympathy with the Palestinians, as with Jean Genet, it was for constituting a nucleus for revolutionary change in the Arab World.

Clearly the structure of Israeli society is much more to M. Mitterand's liking. As though to emphasise this, a visit to communal agricultural settlements is on the itinerary of his visit to Israel.

Yet how can M. Mitterand be blind to the fact that those very same settlements were set up on Arab land after the expulsion of the original population? How can he be blind to the settlements being set up now on occupied Arab lands? How can he be blind to the fascist tendencies of Zionism, the ultra-chauvinism of the Jewish national state?

M. Mitterand also advocates or staunchly defends the idea of defensible frontiers for Israel, meaning the annexation of further Arab land.

Perhaps part of this is understandable from a European perspective where peace and detente are the top priorities, and one state asking for the return of occupied territories from another is anathema, the one sure thing that could lead to the outbreak of World War III.

What M. Mitterand has not absorbed is that defensible frontiers are not the solution to Israel's security needs.

Israel will have security only when it comes to terms with its neighbours. Such "coming to terms" implies the satisfaction of a minimal degree of justice. Until such time as Israel's neighbours feel that they can coexist with the Jewish state, she will have no security, with or without defensible frontiers, with or without American arms.

On the other hand, attempting to arrange meetings out of the blue between Arab and Israeli leaders, as M. Mitterand advocates, betrays a large degree of naivete.

One feels that M. Mitterand is truly a man from a different continent.



MEED praises Jordan's economic development

AMMAN (JNA). — The British weekly magazine Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) has published a detailed 36-page report on the economic situation in Jordan.

Iraqi statistics team arrives for university seminar

AMMAN (JNA). — The Iraqi delegation to the regional demographic seminar, scheduled to be held here at the University of Jordan Oct. 30-Nov. 11, arrived here Tuesday.

The delegation includes Mr. Tahseen Mustapha, the Director of Population Studies at the Iraqi Statistics Centre, and Mr. Abbas Mohammad, a researcher at the same centre.

The seminar will discuss the appropriate methods of collecting and analysing statistical data for use by pertinent authorities in their population studies.

What's Going On

A classical guitar concert with Julian Byzantine, who performs music ranging from 16 century Spanish to modern style. Ahliyyeh School Hall at 16.00. Admission free.

The Goethe Institute in cooperation with Lufthansa presents a series of three films on tourism in Germany, on Bavaria and Berlin. All films in English. Goethe Institute at 19.30.

dan, the investment opportunities available, and a thorough analysis of the Five-Year Development Plan: its aims and objectives.

The magazine praised the economic development Jordan has achieved in recent years and the efforts made by the government to develop the country's various economic sectors.

Jordan, the magazine added, in spite of its being a small country has succeeded in establishing a solid economic base.

The five-year plan aims to attract foreign investment in the mining, tourism and agricultural sectors, which will transform Amman into an international economic centre in the Middle East, the magazine concluded.

Abu Dhabi presented Jordanian artefacts

AMMAN (JNA). — The Director General of Antiquities, Mr. Yaqoub Uweiss, left here Tuesday for the United Arab Emirates to present 58 archaeological artefacts to the Al 'Ain museum, which was recently opened in Abu Dhabi. The Jordanian Cabinet had previously decided to contribute these artefacts, which include gold and silver coins and pottery utensils representing various eras in Jordan's history.

National Notes

● His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, Tuesday sent a cable of congratulations to His Majesty the Shah of Iran on the occasion of his birthday.

● AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan the Viceroy sent a cable of good wishes to Austrian President Dr. Rudolf Kirchschliger Tuesday on the occasion of Austria's National Day.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling	531.0	537.0
Iraqi dinar	955.0	960.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1115.0	1160.0
Syrian pound	81.6	82.0
Egyptian pound	470.0	475.0
Lebanese pound	112.4	114.9
U.A.E. dirham	84.5	85.0
Libyan dinar	720.0	750.0
Saudi riyal	95.2	95.7
Swiss franc	136.2	136.0
Italian lira for every 100	38.2	38.4
French franc	66.9	67.2
German mark	138.4	138.8

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Industry official briefs IOE meeting on role of employers in development

AMMAN (JT). — The role of Jordanian employers in the developmental process was outlined by the Director of the Amman Chamber of Industry, Mr. Ali Dajani, at the Round Table Conference which convened in Alexandria Oct. 15-23 to discuss the role of Arab employers in development and ways to improve industrial relations.

Mr. Dajani, in a paper presented to the conference, reviewed the structure and status of the Amman Chamber of Industry and the role it is already playing in the national economy and social development, guidance and assistance to its members and the promotion and development of personnel management policies and practices, including vocational training.

Mr. Dajani said that Jordan's economic progress is a challenge to employers to further increase their role in development.

The Round Table Conference decided that the increase in economic opportunities and revenues, and the active process of modernisation now taking place in the Arab countries, must stimulate and enhance the role of Arab Employers Organisations to keep abreast of rapid economic developments in the area and the meeting stressed the need for improved industrial relations.

The conference was conducted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in cooperation with the Federation of Egyptian Industries, at the invitation of the Egyptian government.

Representatives from 13 Arab countries attended the conference as well as the President of the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) in Geneva, Mr. Gulmar Bergenstrom, and the IOE Secretary General, Mr. Rafael Lagasse.

Islamic council urges liberation of holy places

AMMAN (JNA). — The Islamic Organisations' Council Tuesday called on Arab leaders convening in Cairo to liberate occupied Islamic holy places and to combat the spreading moral degeneration.

In its cable, sent to the Arab leaders, the council also called on them to support the Jordanian armed forces and the armies of the frontline states. It requested them to seek the path of Arab unity guided by Islam and to do their utmost to bolster relations with Islamic countries.

Mr. Bergenstrom is currently here at the invitation of the Amman Chamber of Industry.

Commenting on the conference, Mr. Ali Dajani said that it is the first of its kind to be held in the area.

The ILO, Mr. Dajani added, has already organised a number of other regional round-table conferences in other parts of the world in preparation for a world conference on the role of employers, scheduled to be held in Geneva in 1977.

Round-table conferences, Mr. Dajani said, have the important benefits of tripartite representation in the discussion of labour questions and problems, as well as the advantage of stressing the need for employers to increase their momentum in development and encourage the private sector to exercise broader initiatives in private enterprises and in the enhancement of industrial relations.

Shaker visits 1st brigade H.Q.

AMMAN (JNA). — Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian armed forces, visited the headquarters of the first armoured brigade Tuesday morning. He met the commander of the brigade, who briefed him on the training that all ranks of the brigade's formations must go through.

Environmental pollution discussed at U. of J. meet

AMMAN (JNA). — The deans of science faculties at Arab universities discussed at their seminar at the University of Jordan Tuesday the role of Arab citizens and governments in tackling the problem of environmental pollution.

The participants also discussed the need to establish specialised centres to study the environment in an effort to determine the mineral, animal and sea wealth of the Arab World.

During their discussion of the second working paper of the conference, the deans called for joint scientific projects by Arab universities and the establishment of joint committees to carry them out.

They also called upon governmental institutions to carry out their duties regarding the problem of pollution.

Jordan, Syria agree

on joint air flight

DAMASCUS (JNA). — Jordan, Syria Tuesday agreed to boost bilateral civil aviation and air transport cooperation, and decided to adopt concrete steps to open joint long-distance flights by Jordanian and Syrian airlines.

This agreement was reached during the meeting which the sides held at Damascus on Tuesday morning.

The Director of the Syrian Airlines, Brig. Ahmad Anzar, led the Syrian team to the meeting while the Director General of Civil Aviation Department, Brig. Ghazi Rakan, led the Jordanian team.

Sharif Rakan and the Jordanian civil aviation delegation had arrived here early on Tuesday.

Prince Hassan visits potash project site

AMMAN (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Viceroy, Tuesday visited the site of the potash project on the southeastern coast of the Red Sea.

Prince Hassan emphasised the owners of the lands around project area the great progress they will witness in the agricultural field after the completion of the project.

The Prince also visited the Ibn Hammud area, where he met representatives of the tribes that area and expressed his satisfaction with the progress they have achieved in reclaiming land and carrying out agricultural projects in the area.

Prince Hassan was accompanied on his visit by the director general of the Arab Potash Company and the director of the Land Survey Department.

Revenue of SSF nearly doubles

AMMAN (JNA). — The revenue of the Social Security Fund (SSF) totalled JD 53,334 during the nine months of this year, compared to JD 32,384 during the same period last year, according to a statement by the Ministry of Finance Tuesday.

The fund's expenditures during this year's said period amount to JD 82,224 and were allocated to pensions, deaths while on duty and benefits for permanently disabled citizens.

These expenditures showed an increase of JD 11,000 over amount spent in the first nine months last year.

The SSF has 21,000 beneficiaries registered at the present time.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Tuesday expressed optimism over the results of the Arab summit meeting in Cairo, but one of them reproved certain Arab states on the question of the peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

They all noted with satisfaction that the range of the conference agenda was broadened to include two more important items, the situation in south Lebanon and the situation in the Israeli occupied land, in addition to the two original items for which the summit was convened: The Lebanese crisis and Arab solidarity.

Al Dustour maintains that the two additional items are also closely linked with the original purpose of the summit meeting and will give it an opportunity to face the pressing challenge in the south of Lebanon, taking the time element into consideration.

The paper adds that the Israeli "trap" set in south Lebanon was a most serious development of the Lebanese tragedy, and the discussion of the situation in the occupied areas by Arab leaders conforms with the expected line-up of Arab solidarity. It also means that the Israeli violations there cannot suffer any more Arab postponement,

pending a general solution to the Middle East problem.

Furthermore, the "positive" step taken by the summit would hearten the people in the occupied land in that they will feel they are not alone in their struggle; and internationally speaking, it signifies that the Arabs would not allow that the occupied areas should pay the price of the slackness and hesitation in finding a solution to their issue, Al Dustour adds.

Al Sha'b thinks that the Cairo summit's endorsement of last week Riyadh's resolutions on a Lebanese ceasefire, the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the maintenance of the Palestinian resistance, has given the resolutions the form of a collective Arab guarantee to which all the Arab countries should adhere. At the same time, Al Sha'b goes on to say, the inscription of two other items on the Cairo summit's agenda emphatically means that confrontation with the Zionist threats in south Lebanon and in the occupied territories is a collective Arab responsibility which calls for the return to Arab solidarity and the drawing-up of an all-out Arab strategy to resist the Israeli occupation and expansion.

Al Ra'i, on the other hand, considers that the executive steps for the solution of the Lebanese crisis "were not very encouraging," judging from reports leaking on the question of the Arab deterrent force.

It says that certain Arab countries have indicated their unwillingness to participate in these forces, while others were not enthusiastic about sharing in the burden of financing them, although all these countries were in a good position to participate or to finance.

Al Ra'i says there would be no justification whatsoever for the refusal to contribute to the deterrent force of 30,000 strong or for the reluctance in financing it for a period of six months at a cost of \$90 million. "What could be wrong," the paper asks, "if each Arab state partook with one thousand soldiers as long as the Syrian forces in Lebanon would be able to fill the deficiency? And why should Lebanon, which has just been a battleground, not become a field for a broadened Arab military acquaintance, which would insure peace and tranquillity for the people of that country?"

هلا من الاصل

VIRGINIAN BLEND

ENGLISH TYPE

A PERFECT CIGARETTE FOR A PERFECT TASTE

Soviet Union boosts aid to Southern African guerrillas

Thai rightwing coup promises to alter superpower alignments

SCOW, (CSM). — The Soviet Union appears to be exploring a use of Cubans as advisers and strategists for black fighting in Southern Africa even as it steps up its own military and economic aid and hammers out a anti-U.S. diplomatic line.

Analysts in Moscow report no change that Cuban troops are being sent for actual combat roles in Angola. (President Agostinho Neto of Angola recently left for a full-scale state in which he praised Cuban received promise of Soviet and became the first Southern African leader to sign a peace and friendship treaty with the Soviets.)

Black African sources here that Cuban military advisers working with guerrilla forces in Mozambique against the government of Ian Smith in Rhodesia. Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO (the Southwest Africa People's Organisation) in Namibia, says territory that shares border with both Angola and South Africa, has just visited Cuba, which is believed to have discussed Cuban aid to SWAPO. Nujoma was in Moscow in October. He said later he had asked for weapons and ammunition, and Moscow is believed to have agreed

— Raul Castro, Dr. Fidel Castro's brother, has just been in Moscow presumably to discuss the nature of the Cuban presence in Southern Africa.

— Western analysts here see no significant reduction in the number of Cuban forces in Angola although Dr. Castro promised earlier this year to reduce the 12,000 or so Cubans by about 200 a month.

Analysts say numbers are being taken out but are replaced by numbers coming in. There is a shift from purely military to considerable technical assistance. Visitors to Luanda, the Angolan capital, have reported reliance on Cubans to keep the economy moving.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union steps up its own military aid to Angola, Mozambique, and Namibia. The 20-year treaty with Angola says military cooperation will continue. (Somalia is the only other African country to have such an accord with the Soviets, and only three countries outside Africa — India, Iraq, and Egypt — have similar treaties.)

Military help had been promised last May when Angolan Premier Lopo do Nascimento visited Moscow.

Aid to Mozambique is being given through the Organisation of African Unity to President Samora Machel, whose role on Rhodesia is crucial. The 12,000 or so anti-Rhodesian guerrillas fighting Mr. Smith's government from Mozam-

bique are a key to the future of Rhodesia. President Machel was in Moscow in May and received promises of military aid.

He openly supports the guerrilla struggle. His politburo is split between pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese factions, however, and he is not considered totally pro-Soviet himself. (Mr. Machel's government announced its support for the conference in Geneva on Rhodesia's future. The Soviet Union is denouncing the conference as a "trick" or gimmick.)

Aid to SWAPO goes to Mr. Nujoma, whom the Soviets consistently and strongly praise.

BANGKOK, Thailand (CSM). — The appointment of outspoken anti-communist Tanin Kraivichien as the new Prime Minister of Thailand could have an important bearing on relations between Asian countries big and small in the post-Vietnam war era.

As the search for civilians to fill posts in the new Thai cabinet continues under the military rule of Adm. Sangad Chaloroo's 24-man Administration Reform Council, the Asian countries — as well as the United States, China, and the Soviet Union — will be watching carefully for:

— The effects of the new Thai government on the gradual development of better relations between Vietnam and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) including the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, as well as Thailand.

Former Thai Prime Minister Seni Pramoj had been in the forefront of ASEAN efforts to seek a new non-aligned posture in the wake of the partial post-Vietnam war American disengagement from Southeast Asia.

But since the recent military coup after a bloody confrontation at Thammasat University between leftwing students and police and

rightwing mobs, Radio Thailand has hinted strongly at Vietnamese-Soviet involvement in the leftwing student movement by claiming that at Vietnamese and Soviet-style films and identification tags were found after the arrest of 3,070 students, 100 of whom could not speak the Thai language.

—The effects of the new Thai government on relations with larger powers like the United States, the Soviet Union, and China.

Under student pressure, the former government had negotiated the end of a U.S. troop presence that once numbered as high as 50,000 men. But because of their American training, many of the

generals and admirals who took power in the coup are thought to be pro-American.

Declarations that the coup was undertaken to save Thailand from communism raise the possibility of a closer American connection, although some American officials doubt that any change in the U.S. military relationship with Thailand will follow.

Since the 19th century, Thai leaders have been known for their ability to preserve the country's independence by means of a balancing act between outside powers.

A year ago, for example, the Thais normalised relations and lifted a ban on trade with China as a balance against what was the North Vietnamese government in Hanoi and, behind it, the Soviets. Moscow, in the meantime, has been busy trying to expand its influence here, particularly in the cultural and trade sectors.

Observers note that while the new military authorities cited evidence of Soviet and Vietnamese involvement in the student unrest here, no mention was made of any Chinese role. It is also noted that the Chinese have not yet officially reacted to the recent events in Thailand.

— Signs of change in the long-smoldering communist insurgencies in Thailand's northeast and south.

A continuation of Thailand's present anti-Vietnam posture would raise the question whether Hanoi might respond with stepped-up support for the northeast insurgency. For their part, Malaysian officials, long concerned over what they see as Bangkok's ineffectiveness in barring north Malaysian insurgents from crossing the border to sanctuary in south Thailand are reported hopeful the new government will step up joint action on both sides of the border.

Top administration official states

New SALT agreement in the offing after U.S. elections

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — The United States and the Soviet Union have gone 90 per cent of the way towards a strategic arms limitation agreement, according to a top administration official.

But the official indicated the chances of obtaining such an agreement before the U.S. presidential election are slim. An arms deal before then might look like an election gimmick. And there are still "serious differences" within the U.S. government about what should be done with the U.S. Cruise

missile and Soviet Backfire bomber.

The President could have had an agreement if he'd gone full speed and rammed it down everybody's throat, the administration official said at a breakfast meeting with reporters.

"But I think it should be carefully done and have a wide consensus behind it. Two or three months doesn't make that much difference."

The official did not disagree with the assessment of W. Averell Harriman that the Russians are eager for an arms agreement. Mr.

Harriman, a former ambassador to Moscow and wartime special envoy to Winston Churchill and Stalin, met recently with Soviet Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow.

In answer to questions on other foreign policy issues, the administration official:

—Disputed reports that the new and sophisticated arms now being given to Israel would decisively affect the balance of forces in the Middle East. The new arms, he said, amounted to only a "marginal addition" to the Israelis' exist-

ing capabilities. Proposals to supply the new arms had been on President Ford's desk for weeks and would have been approved in the course of the year anyway.

— Stated that negotiations towards a settlement in Rhodesia have a 70-30 chance of succeeding.

The guerrilla forces are not highly organized and do not appear ready to accept the heavy losses which they would incur in an all-out war. But, he said, the Soviet Union is certainly encouraging the "radicals" to escalate their demands.

— Stated that until now at least the Chinese were much more concerned with seeing the United States act as a counterweight to the Soviet Union than they were with extracting concessions on the Taiwan question. There were few occasions when the Chinese actually took the initiative to bring up Taiwan.

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Channel 3 & 6 :	9.15 Arabic series
6.00 Quran	Channel 6 :
6.05 Cartoons	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.30 Agricultural programme	7.45 Science report
7.00 Lucy show	8.30 Dr. in charge
8.00 News in Arabic	9.10 The Pallizers
Channel 3 :	10.00 News in English
7.30 Sports programme	10.15 Switch (on both channels)
8.30 Arabic series	

RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)	3.00 Concert hour
7.00 Breakfast show	4.00 Old favourites
7.30 News bulletin	4.30 Easy listening
7.40 Morning melodies	5.00 Thriller
8.00 Sign off	5.30 Pop session (Part III)
12.00 Pop session (Part II)	6.00 News summary
1.00 News summary	6.03 Pop session (Part IV)
1.04 Pop session (Part II)	6.30 Science report
2.00 News bulletin	7.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine	7.10 News reports
2.30 Pop session (Part II B)	7.30 Sign off

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9.05 Rome (Alitalia)	8.20 Dubai (Alitalia)
9.30 Damascus, Aleppo	8.30 Agaba
10.15 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	8.45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
11.00 Vienna, Copenhagen	10.00 Jeddah
12.00 London	11.00 Bucharest (Tarom)
12.15 Bucharest (Tarom)	14.15 Athens (GA)
12.45 Athens, Larnaca	14.20 Jeddah (SDI)
15.00 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)	15.00 Aleppo, Damascus
15.45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)	18.10 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19.00 Tehran	18.30 Cairo (EA)
19.30 Abu Dhabi	20.00 Athens, Larnaca
19.30 Cairo (EA)	24.00 Cairo
20.00 Kuwait	02.00 Abu Dhabi

BBC RADIO

GMT	14.30 The Way We Are
05.00 World News; 24 hours	15.00 Radio Newsreel
05.30 Composer of the Week	15.15 Outlook
05.45 The World Today	16.00 News; Commentary
06.00 News; Press Review	16.15 My Music
06.30 Big Band Jazz	16.45 The World Today
07.00 News; 24 hours	17.00 News
07.30 Composer of the Week	17.09 Evelyn Waugh
07.45 The Lively Arts	17.40 Book Choice
08.00 News	17.45 Sports Round-up
08.15 A Gun for Sale	18.00 News; Radio Newsreel
08.30 Johnnie Walker	18.30 Top Twenty
09.00 News; The World Today	19.00 Outlook: News Summary
09.30 Financial News	19.42 Stock Market Report
09.45 Paperbacks	19.45 Rubinstein Plays Chopin
10.00 Talkabout	20.00 News; 24 hours
10.30 Folk '76	20.30 Wales '76
11.00 News	20.45 Brain of Britain
11.15 Business and Industry	21.00 Report on Religion
11.30 Farming World	21.15 Sport Midweek
12.00 Radio Newsreel	21.30 Command Performance
12.15 Baker's Half-Dozen	22.00 News; The World Today
12.45 Sports Round-up	22.25 Financial News
13.00 News; 24 hours	22.45 Sport Round-up
13.30 World Radio Club	23.00 News; Commentary
13.45 A Jolly Good Show	

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Sidelights on Transkei's independence controversy

Africa's 50th state launched by its prime minister

UMTATA, TRANSKEI, Oct. 26 (AFP). — Little enthusiasm and no serious events marked the independence celebrations at midnight here yesterday of the Transkei — the first of nine South African homelands to fully accept sovereignty from the Pretoria government.

Besides the South African President Dr. Nicolaas Diederichs, no foreign head of state came to the capital Umtata for the independence ceremonies which were held in a prefabricated stadium.

One of the only countries in the world territorially split up into three parts not separated by the sea, the Transkei with a population of some two million became the 50th country to gain independence in Africa.

In his first speech as the Transkei's new Prime Minister Chief Kper Matanzima commented on the controversy over independence:

"If the world cannot or will not comprehend the simple legal and constitutional language testifying to the facts, no-one can blame us.

"I reject the policy of apartheid with the contempt it deserves," he said explaining that the Transkei independence was not an "essential element" of the Pretoria apartheid policy.

Premier Matanzima said that the Transkei independence was part of South Africa's own decolonisation effort and something which was in line with the modern trend in Africa.

Premier Matanzima said that it was "the right of double standardisation and discrimination" to view independence of the Transkei differently to that of any other African country and he reiterated that Zambia and Malawi had broken away from the larger federation on Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Without mentioning directly the Transkei citizenship issue on terms of which South Africa holds that over one million people of the Transkei Xhosa tribe must give up their South African nationality, Premier Matanzima noted "certainly we are party to the break-up of South Africa in the form which has only satisfied a minority of its inhabitants and we shall be a party by necessary inference to the re-structured Southern African sub-continent which we hope will emerge in the not too distant future."

He said also that communist-bloc countries whose "violent theories" had been disproved by the peaceful attainment of independence of the Transkei were not likely to recognise this country but if these countries do acknowledge and recognise our independence, which they must eventually, then we shall reciprocate and treat them with respect.

Some countries would justify withholding recognition of the Transkei because of its economic relationship with South Africa, Premier Matanzima said, arguing that "to the mutual advantage of all" other independent countries in Southern Africa had similar relationships with Pretoria.

Over the past 13 years South Africa had given U.S. \$ 900 million aid "to help my people help themselves" Premier Matanzima said.

He said the Transkei had three "usually accepted criteria" for recognition as a state:

— The Transkei had defined borders which his government did not regard as final,

— The Transkei had a permanent population of over two-million (more than other member countries of the U.N. and the Organisation of African Unity),

— The Transkei had "an exceptionally stable government" and full effective control of the territory and people within its borders.

He stressed that these three factors would be demonstrated to the rest of the world and invited any country to send its representatives to the Transkei to see it for themselves.

"More than this no nation dare hope for on the day of its birth," Premier Matanzima said.

South African President Dr. Diederichs said he had no doubt that, in time, the Republic of Transkei would take its rightful place in the international community of states.

He said Transkei would comply with all normal requirements for recognition as an independent state.

He added that Transkei had enjoyed good and stable government and he was confident that in the new era that lay ahead good government, stability and progress would be the ideal and achievement.

"This same harmony and mutual understanding will, I am sure, characterise future relations between Transkei and South Africa. As neighbours, there will be and must be close cooperation in matters of common concern," he said.

Referring to the agreements that had been signed between the government of Transkei and South Africa, the state president said: "These agreements have laid down the pattern of our future inter-state relations. They also testify to the multiplicity of matters which are of common interest to both states.

"The people of South Africa have viewed with sympathetic understanding the natural desire of Transkei to achieve independence, and so our two governments and peoples have moved patiently yet resolutely over the years through the various stages leading to the climax which we are witnessing tonight," he said.

Independence celebrations were held in other Transkei towns, including the second capital where

the new flag, three horizontal stripes, brown for the earth, white for peace and green for agriculture, appeared in the streets for the first time.

But unlike other African countries, there were no flag-waving crowds lining the streets of Umtata, which was patrolled by South African police and military officials.

There was a noticeable lack of foreign heads of state and dignitaries, especially from Africa where not one country was represented — except South Africa.

Only politicians from France, Belgium, West Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy were present here for independence, according to official South African sources here who confirmed also that Uruguay's Gen. B. Hontou and politicians from other South American countries — Argentina, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia — were in Umtata for independence.

"They are here at the invitation of the South African government" the sources said, explaining that they had accepted the invitations privately.

The birth of this 50th independent African country was marked by a fly-over of South African air force planes and a move at the United Nations General Assembly which will see South African nationalist movements, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-African Congress (PAC), given a hearing for the first time.

Europeans are urged to study Arab needs

MONTREUX, Switzerland — Oct. 26, (R). — European are losing business opportunities in the Middle East to Americans and Japanese because they do not know enough about Arab affairs, a symposium was told here yesterday.

Several Arab businessmen delivered the warning to their European counterparts.

Mr. Bourhan Dajani, Secretary General of the Arab Chambers of Commerce Union, said Europeans should study Arab needs and offer to fulfill them instead of waiting to be approached first by the Arabs.

Mr. Alawi Darwish Kayal, personal representative of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, said European goods were often as cheap and as good as American and Japanese products but European exporters did not know enough about the Arab World.

The symposium, organised by a European management foundation, brought together about 700 European and Arab businessmen.

Third Circle Phantasmic

By Rami G. Khouri

The beauty of balance

Few people would argue with the fact that the most exciting process taking place in the Arab World these days is the drive for social and economic development. The oil states and their money started the mad dash for development off on its frantic course, and now every Arab state, whether an oil producer or not, has joined in with its own vast and expensive development programme.

The whole process is quite magnificent in its aims and achievements, but it has one drawback: it's too slow. By nature, a nation becomes "developed" only after a long process of building up its industries, services and institutions, and one day it wakes up to find that it has become a "developed" and industrialised nation. The process can be achieved in about 30 years at best, but experience shows that few people are willing to wait that long to enjoy the fruits of development. Recognising this profound dilemma in our ability to foresee the benefits of development but our inability to be patient until they have all been provided, I have learned of what may be a reasonable stopgap measure. I have hesitated to reveal this publicly, for fear of the consequences for the Arab World. But my deep egalitarian conscience says that any new discovery has to be shared with the public, so herewith is the news about a new and heretofore secret method of instant progress especially tailored for the Arab market: Flash-O-Matic Development.

The Flash-O-Matic Development Kit is the fruit of five years of top-secret work by Arab scientists in a cavernous underground research institute somewhere in the Middle East. The Flash-O-Matic Development Kit (codenamed Chic Sheikh) is aimed at those wealthy Arab individuals who aspire to speedy development (a second version of the package designed for entire nations is also available).

The basic cost of the individual Flash-O-Matic Development Kit (it comes wrapped up in a large car-sized box painted in the colours of a crush-proof box of Marlboro Longs) is \$5,000. For this amount of money, payable in dollars because this is the first law of development, the buyer in Jordan gets the following:

- An adjustable vinyl car cover that, when placed over any old beat-up wreck, will make it look like a Mercedes 200.
- Business cards with a Shmeisani home address and a Third Circle, Jabal Amman, post office box.
- A pair of platform shoes that can be used either for everyday wear or, when both

shoes are placed next to each other, as a stepping stool to adjust the car cover.

— A full carton of Kent or Rothmans cigarettes, to be casually carried under one's arm at all times or, for those who don't smoke cigarettes, a gold-plated cigar cutter dangling from a gold-plated key chain. Cigars and keys have to be provided by the buyer.

— A sturdy cardboard facade to be placed on the roof of one's home: viewed from the street, it makes the house look like it has seven water tanks. For \$50 extra, an artificial front lawn of green grass is available, complete with an automatic sprinkler system that turns itself on at the sound of an approaching car or neighbour.

— Matching two-piece denim suits for husband and wife, to be worn either as pyjamas or formal wear or, in cases of extreme chic, as both.

— And finally, a telephone that works during the rainy months.

The idea behind the Flash-O-Matic Development Kit is that it provides instantly the trappings of development, while the substance can be filled in over time. The beauty of it is that it will be sold only by governments, and thus the substantial revenues from sales of the kit can be ploughed back into the basic developmental budget of the country, so that instant development will help finance long-term development.

The lurking danger in the scheme — and this is why it has not been made public yet — is that too many people may buy the kit. If this were to happen in Amman, for example, it would be very difficult to convince visiting World Bank and European government delegations that long-term loans and aid grants are required for basic development needs in this country. If every household sported a Mercedes 200 and seven water tanks on the roof, the likelihood is that all foreign aid programmes for Jordan would be immediately cut off, which in turn would severely hamper the real process of economic and social development. The idea now, therefore, is to have the government set a quota on the number of developed people that will be allowed in each governorate of the country. This happy compromise would give us just enough developed people to show off, but also leaves us with enough underdeveloped people so that we can keep the whole process rolling right along. This is what is known as balanced development.

Abortion in W. Germany is now legal, but a woman can still have trouble

BONN, Oct. 26 (UPI). — When Hilde heard the results of her pregnancy test, she broke down in tears. At 16, it wasn't an occasion for her to feel the glowing pride of motherhood.

Hilde typifies the woman who turns up at one of West Germany's 52 family planning centres.

She is, according to a survey by the ministry of youth, family and health, likely to be from the working classes, unmarried and between 15 and 25.

Although Hilde knew about contraception, she did not use it. Before parliament liberalised the abortion law in June, Hilde would have had to make an expensive trip to Holland for an abortion, to avoid a plunge into a world of responsibility for which she was not ready.

The survey shows a jump in the number of girls and women applying for abortion counseling, but implementation of the reform is a problem.

The amended law permits abortions during the first 22 weeks of pregnancy if doctors determine the child would be born deformed, or during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy resulting from rape.

Also during the first 12 weeks "to avoid the danger of distress to the pregnant woman who, a) is so serious about it that one cannot require the woman to continue the pregnancy, and b) if the situation cannot be averted in any other way that could reasonably be demanded of the woman."

But in the predominantly Roman Catholic south of Germany, a stronghold of the opposition Christian Democrats, several county councils have forbidden hospitals to perform the operation. Whether the councils have a right to do this is a matter of controversy.

No doctor can be forced to perform an abortion against his will. Whether councils, which operate hospitals, may lay claim to a corporate conscience remains a point of contention.

The association of cities and communities, when asked for comment, said to call back in a week. The Interior Ministry said it did not know.

In Biberach, in the southern state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Mr. Werner Kalbfleisch, a Social Democratic member of the council, is fighting a losing battle, as he admits. The three-man Social Democratic faction introduced a secret ballot to lift the council's ban on abortions. Outnumbered 30 to three by the Christian Democrats, they lost.

"It is a case of the individual conscience of the doctor and the woman, not the collective conscience of the County Council Kalbfleisch said.

"The contract with the hostess extends only to abortion which are indicated by medical reasons, where these are legal, admissible, or for ethical and eugenic reasons," the Biberach council determined.

Today a woman or girl must have the approval of two doctors before an abortion may be performed.

This requirement often scares women off the operation. A recent television film dealing with a problem spotlighted the case of a woman who, desiring anonymity, wandered through the city knocking on door after door in quest of a doctor's approval.

"One fifth of those asked, we do not live in large cities, preferred to undertake a lengthy journey in order to maintain the anonymity," the Health Ministry survey said.

The survey said factors inhibiting a person from visiting a family planning clinic included feeling that "everyone must solve his own problems."

"There are considerable feelings of committing a crime or of shame," the survey added.

But the survey said that even among the "disadvantaged" social groups, most inhibited toward counseling, a growing tendency to seek such advice has emerged.

"First reports from counselling clinics show that since the reform of June 21, 1976, the number of persons seeking abortion advice has grown," the survey said.

Of 303 persons questioned, the greatest number sought abortion in order to continue their study 40 per cent sought advice in the ninth week of pregnancy.

While Hilde may now regret an abortion in West Germany, she needs one in a hurry, she may still find it easier to go abroad.

Lithuanian chicken...



Poultry breeding is one of the intensely developing branches of the Soviet Union's farming industry. There are now more than 600 special chicken farms in the country. The production of chicken meat and eggs will considerably increase in the 10th five-year period (1976-80). The plans call for the construction of new poultry breeding enterprises, expansion of the existing ones, and providing them with up-to-date highly-productive technological equipment. In Lithuania alone (a Soviet Baltic republic) more than 20 special state enterprises and 16 collective farms produce chicken meat and eggs. Recently the first section of the new broiler farm in the Kalsiadoris District produced its first hundreds of tons of meat. All the production processes there are mechanised and automated. The photo shows the broiler farm in the Kalsiadoris District of Lithuania. (APN photo).



The photo was taken at a new broiler farm in the Kalsiadoris District of Lithuania. This is the usual picture of a chicken house. Its inhabitants are having their dinner. The only thing unusual about it is that there are no people distributing the feed. They have been replaced by machines. All the production processes at the farm have been mechanised or automated. Last year the farm produced its first 400 tons of chicken meat. After its second and third production lines are commissioned, it will be one of the biggest in the republic. It will produce annually for the market 5,500 tons of meat and 8.8 million eggs. (APN photo).

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34. Formerly called
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Your Horoscope

By Jeanne Dixon

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changes in work come freely

in response to your improv-

ing attitude, initiative. Be

willing to assume more re-

sponsibility. Relationships

go well if you let matters

take their course. Today's

oathes promote what they

believe in, know what they

want to do. Those born this

year will develop new tech-

nical systems to channel sub-

tle natural forces into co-

structive tangles.

Aries (March 21-April 19):

Subjective experience seems

like a furay into unfamiliar

areas, with surprising in-

sights. Career comes to im-

portant decisions, as you as-

sume more obligations.

Taurus (April 20-May 20):

Impulse overruns your ca-

pacity to produce. Don't

promise too much. A pause

for second thoughts is worth

the embarrassment of delay.

Reorganize resources.

Gemini (May 21-June 20):

During this calm week of

tentative, exploratory prog-

ress, don't waste time with

expensive hobbies. Give full

consideration to conflicting

lines of action.

Cancer (June 21-July 22):

Friends urge you beyond

what you can cope with.

Speculative come-ons a-

bund. Control the situation

by being very explicit when

you say yes or no.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22):

More work arrives than

you're set to handle, and

there is little option about

how you do it. Don't try pass-

ing the buck; it upsets future

help that you need.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22):

Do not extend or waive past

agreements. People must

share duties if they want

rewards. Don't let friend-

ship blur your view of what's

happening.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22):

Influences that provoke

changes at business and

home effect results that open

the way for bigger moves.

Family chats resolve dilem-

mas despite bickering.

Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21):

Caprice rules decisions,

only slightly modified by

late information. Be easy on

partners, firm against com-

petitors. Revise tactics as

you trigger reactions.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec.

21): Don't fall for either hard

or soft sell. No bargains sur-

vive the test of practical

usage now. You've been peo-

pywise so far; hang in there

a bit longer.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan.

19): Your persuasive ability

is at a high. Look into unfa-

miliar ideas; make trial runs.

Family imbrolios stir pros

and cons; get the entire

story first.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb.

18): You've made progress

on matters other people

have not even considered.

Present your suggestions in

a favorable light. They may

get a better reception.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20):

Friends offer conflicting

opinions. Follow your intu-

ition where cash is involved.

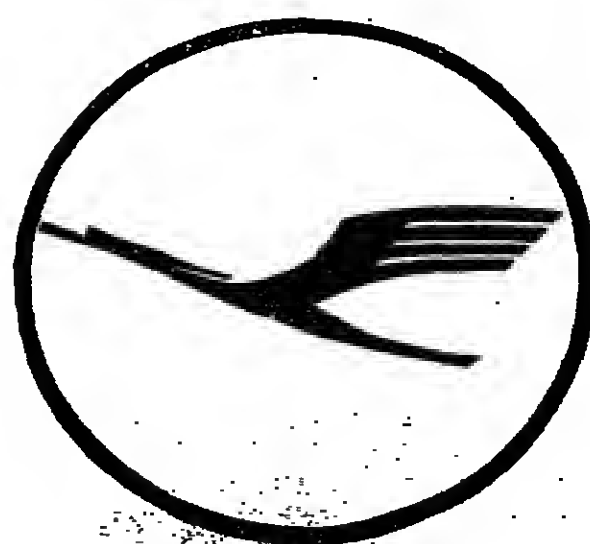
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JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square,
to form four ordinary words.

MOTEC

LAVNA

BLEETE

GUSINE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



WITH THIS HE NEVER
FELT AT EASE.

Now arrange the circled letters
to form the surprise answer, as
suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHAFE GNOISE BABOON VOLUME
Answers: Part of a tomahawk—found in
Nebraska—"OMAHA"

Pondoland chief named president of Transkei

UMTATA, Transkei, Oct. 26 (R). — The first president of the new Republic of Transkei was installed in a sombre ceremony here today and in his inaugural address spoke of "the hostile world" facing the new state, recognised only by South Africa.

Paramount chief Jongilizwe Sigcau, ruler of Pondoland, one of Transkei's nine regions, said on assuming the presidency: "The whole Transkeian people, from the humblest peasant to the president, is to be judged on performance."

Africa's 50th state
launched by its prime
minister — p. 4

"This performance had better be good because it is clear the hostile world in which we find ourselves — through no fault of our own — is going to set higher standards for international recognition than it ever has for other emergent states."

The Republic of Transkei, formerly a South African tribal homeland, has been greeted with almost universal rejection by the world at large.

"Recognition, when it comes, as come it must, will be all the more well-deserved — let this thought meanwhile sustain and inspire us," the chief said.

President Sigcau was speaking in a stadium, where last night the new Transkeian flag was raised for the first time, to the accompaniment of a 101-gun salute.

Pretoria's granting of independence to Transkei, oldest of South Africa's homelands, or Bantustans, continues to meet apparent indifference from the majority of black Transkeians.

Their attitude was probably best summed up during this morning's independence ceremony, when hundreds of blacks began leaving the stadium before the end of Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima's "freedom" address.

Interviews with Transkeians reveal a mixed attitude to independence. On the one hand, blacks are glad to have achieved a measure of freedom from South Africa's apartheid system. On the other hand, they are suspicious of just how far their freedom goes.

S. Koreans deny reports of bribing U.S. Congressmen

SEOUL, Oct. 26 (R). — The presidential spokesman today denied reports that President Park Chung-hee directed South Korean agents alleged to have given large payments and gifts to American Congressmen.

The Washington Post reported on Sunday that the U.S. government was investigating allegations that more than 20 percent and former members of Congress had received gifts worth between \$0.5 million from South Korean agents.

It named a South businessman living in the United States as "the ring's principal Washington-based operative."

The presidential spokesman, Mr. Lim Bang-hyun, today issued a statement describing as "totally

groundless" reports that a Korean living in the U.S., employed by the Korean government and directed by President Park, had lobbied Congressmen and members of the government.

The Washington Post, quoting sources close to the Justice Department, said the bribes had been designed to "create a favourable legislative climate" in Congress for South Korea.

The sources said the businessman had also financed American-based agents from the South Korean intelligence agency.

In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Governor Edwin Edwards admitted on Monday that his wife had received \$10,000 in cash from a South Korean businessman in 1971.



AIRPORT INAUGURATION — The Prime Minister of Transkei Mr. Kaiser Matanzima and the wife of Transkei's chief justice join in a song at the opening of the Umtata airport Monday. (AP wirephoto).

Brezhnev emerges stronger from party plenum

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (R). — The entire top Soviet leadership today emerged unchanged from a session of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee despite constant rumours in recent weeks of imminent reshuffles in the Kremlin.

A report on the committee's two-day plenary session issued by the official Tass news agency showed that the only alteration it decreed in the present line-up of senior Soviet ranks was the appointment of a new party secretary, Mr. Yakov Ryabov.

The central committee's 285 full and 140 alternate members also approved a final draft for the five-year economic development plan covering 1976-80 which will be presented to the country's parliament tomorrow for endorsement.

Western analysts were puzzled by the failure to move new First Deputy Premier Nikolai Tikhonov into at least the candidate ranks of the party's ruling politburo, a promotion that had been widely regarded as automatic.

As a result of the plenum, present members of the 15 members of the politburo remain unchanged, although party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, on leave from the session with a broken leg, increased stature.

The Tass report did not specify which aspect of party activity would be supervised by Mr. Ryabov, now first secretary of the party organisation in the Sverdlovsk region of the Urals.

But it was believed the 46-year-old engineer would be taking charge of defence industry matters in succession to Mr. Dmitry Ustinov, who became defence minister in May.

Mr. Ryabov's working and party career has been centred in Sverdlovsk, a city closed to foreigners apparently because of a concentration there of military-oriented factories.

A speech by Mr. Brezhnev yesterday was printed in full in all main newspapers today, the first time an address by the party chief to a central committee plenum has been published in such form since the ousting of Nikita Khrushchev in 1964.

The central committee always meets secretly.

Although Mr. Khrushchev had been criticised in its sessions published in newspapers and his own speeches, it was in the newspapers Mr. Brezhnev had previously not published.

Today's clear departure from the practice established over the last 12 years was seen by Western analysts as further evidence of the growing role of the Kremlin leader, who celebrates his 70th birthday in December.

In his address, Mr. Brezhnev gave details of the 1976-80 five-year development plan which is to be approved by a session of the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, beginning in the Kremlin tomorrow.

The Soviet leader also reported that the country was edging close to a record grain harvest this year — a pronouncement likely to be widely welcomed by Russians have been suffering from food shortages after the disastrous 1975 harvest.

Fog to protect military targets developed

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 26 (R). — Sweden has developed an artificial fog able to protect military targets from laser-guided missiles and so-called "smart" bombs, it was announced today.

A spokesman for the National Defence Research Institute said the composition and other details of the "fog" were secret.

But he said it was cheap and easy to produce, and was not poisonous.

"It will effectively protect targets such as tanks and ships against laser-guided or infra-red weapons against 'smart'-type bombs and missiles guided by television," he said.

Cairo summit

[Continued from page 1] Arab diplomatic sources here said that four countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — had agreed to contribute 65 per cent of the costs of the peace-keeping force, provisionally estimated at \$180 million per year.

The remaining 35 per cent would be met by voluntary contributions from other countries, the sources said.

The issue of financing the force was the source of several disputes, the sources said.

They added that Syria is believed to be paying over \$1.5 million daily for its forces inside Lebanon.

Callaghan thinks enough is enough

Sterling's days as a world reserve currency might be numbered

LONDON, Oct. 26 (R). — Prime Minister James Callaghan wants to be rid of one of the last vestiges of Britain's former world-wide imperial power — sterling's status as a reserve currency.

Instead he wants West Germany, the United States, and perhaps Japan to help in some unspecified way to take over the liability.

His plea in a television interview last night followed sterling's worst day ever on foreign exchange markets, with the pounds down over five cents to \$1.5950.

Mr. Callaghan is unlikely to find willing takers for the sterling liabilities and the process of divesting the pound of its reserve role promises to be a long and tedious negotiation, if it can be accomplished at all.

It would involve gradually finding a new home for at least some of the six billion pounds worth of sterling balances in the hands of both foreign governments and private holders.

For this "funding" operation to succeed people who at present hold claims in sterling must be persuaded to transfer them to some other currency or currencies.

Other options would be international exchange guarantees for foreign holders of sterling, or creation of a special fund with the International Monetary Fund against which claims on sterling could be made. The Japanese yen and the West German mark look like obvious candidates to become substitute reserve currencies, but both the Japanese and the West Germans have been doing their best to prevent their currencies from being too widely held abroad.

For them, reserve status is a privilege they prefer to do without because it would diminish their control over the exchange value of their currencies and by implication their domestic economic management.

Mr. Callaghan's argument was that countries with big reserves had a responsibility in shouldering

the burden now resting on a weakened Britain because of sterling's exchange role.

He noted that West Germany's reserves were between \$35 billion and \$40 billion, and made the point that if Britain had reserves of that magnitude the country would not have been worried by yesterday's run on the pound.

Echoing the resentment of wide sections of the Labour Party at the influence exercised by international financiers, Mr. Callaghan argued that the existence of the sterling balances restricted Britain's capacity to pursue an independent economic policy.

In other words, the prime minister believes he has to worry too much about the reaction of foreign investors in sterling to major decisions on public spending, government debt, interest rates and taxation.

With sterling so precarious that one newspaper article can wipe seven cents off its value — as happened yesterday — the huge overseas holdings in the currency have become something of an albatross round the government's neck.

That at least is the way Mr. Callaghan evidently looks at the problem, although he admitted in his television interview last night that he was not sure everybody in the Treasury would share his view.

Britain's success in persuading foreigners to hold sterling has helped it out financial problems in the past, notably at the

time of the increase in oil prices at the end of 1973 and the 1974 and 1975, when the oil users invested heavily in sterling assets.

This in effect provided by with unconditional foreign loans to cover its balance of payments deficits.

Another important consideration is that sterling's international help London maintain its position as one of the world's leading financial centres, and a vital source of foreign earnings for the country through its banking, insurance and trading services.

The problem is that as an official or private bank sterling balances stand as a claim on other currencies, and these are quickly felt from the foreign exchange market and the pound falls.

From the British government's point of view, the selling of about this vulnerability is that currency movements might have no relation at all to Britain's economic performance.

Another ironic twist to the problem is that speculation about multilateral arrangements to fund the sterling balance recently slowed down the movement away from sterling by central holders, according to bankiers here.

And despite the pessimism in sterling up to the end of a private investment in the same has held remarkable steady in the past 12 months.

OAPEC expects 50% greater oil output by 1990

KUWAIT, Oct. 26 (R). — The

major oil-exporting countries will have to increase their output by 50 per cent to meet expected world demand by 1990, according to the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

In a report on alternative sources of energy, the Kuwait-based organisation said the share of oil in energy production was expected to decline from 55 per cent in 1974 to 50 per cent in 1990.

But with consumption expected to rise at an annual average of four per cent, world oil production will have to increase to some 78 million barrels a day in 1990 compared with the present 50 million barrels a day, it added.

Member countries of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will have to provide 45 to 50 million barrels of this total, a 50 per cent increase on their present output, the report said.

The report expected only minor changes in the sources of energy by 1990. Besides the five per cent decline in oil's share of total consumption, it forecast that nuclear energy would account for 10 per cent of consumption compared with just over one per cent in 1974.

In a separate development, Bahrain, the world's major oil-exporting nation, increased production during the first half of 1976 to 28.6 million barrels a day, according to the authoritative weekly, Middle East Economic Survey (M.E.S.).

The weekly said the figure was 8.4 per cent higher than the first half of 1975.

The major oil exporters, members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) accounted for 51 per cent of world production in the period January to June, 1976, compared with 50 per cent in the corresponding period of 1975, it added.

Among the major producers, Saudi Arabia increased output 21 per cent to 8.2 million barrels a day, maintaining its position as the world's biggest oil exporter. Libya increased production by 10 per cent, Nigeria by 20 per cent and Indonesia by 19 per cent.

Iran, the world's second biggest oil exporter, increased its production only slightly, by some 1 per cent.

Rhodesia "bogus settlement"

[Continued from page 1]

There are indications here that Mr. Crosland might attend the second phase of the talks. In London, however, a Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Crosland still wanted Mr. Richard to chair the conference despite the African nationalists' reservations.

Mr. Crosland did not plan to go to Geneva in person, as he had repeatedly affirmed, unless his presence was essential to prevent a breakdown of the talks, the spokesman said.

Both Mr. Crosland and Bishop Muzorewa expressed optimism today. The British foreign secretary eyes would be not only useful rejected assertions that Britain and the United States were aiming

at a "bogus settlement" and so be firmly believed it would produce an agreement.

Bishop Muzorewa said: "I believe we are going to get a settlement," adding a plea to white Rhodesians to "be reasonable."

In Washington, the State Department today did not rule out that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger might go to the Geneva conference on Rhodesia if he considered it necessary.

Informed sources meanwhile said that Mr. Kissinger has no wish present to go to Geneva to be involved in an argument that in day. The British foreign secretary eyes would be not only useful rejected assertions that Britain and the United States were aiming

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market remained sensitive Tuesday to news surrounding the forthcoming IMF loan and a press report of a possible 18 pct Bank England minimum lending rate caused renewed weakness. Technical factors helped some issues to close above the day's lows but 1500 the F.T. index was off 6.3 at 273.6 trading was moderate.

Government bonds eased between 1/8 and 1/4 point after irregular trend while Bats led leading equities lower losing a 1/2 pct. Gold shares recorded modest gains.

Hawker siddeley was 10p off while Metal Box and Tate and Lyle were both 9p lower. Fisons, ICI, Decca and Guest keen eased between 5p and 8p.

Bank leaders gave up 3p to 5p. Oils and banks were also slight lower. Plessey was 3p down on balance after the latest quarterly profit which were below expectations. Harrison's and crossfield rose 12p after half-year results but Jardine Matheson was 3p easier on balance following its interim statement.

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